

WILLIAM KOPP, carpenter, of the German bark *Maria*, who was fined \$3 yesterday for drunkenness and disorderly conduct on board, was up again this morning for a like offence. Captain Thomsett, this time fined him \$5 or 7 days. Kopp was consigned to duance via, his cabin probably having become exhausted.

A **SERIOUS** robbery of watches, jewellery and fancy goods, valued at \$500, occurred last night at the "Novelty Store" in Queen's Road, the thieves effecting a forcible entrance through a venetian partition at the back of the store. The matter having been placed in the hands of the police, we have been requested to withhold further particulars.

Tso SHUN YUEN, master of the "Man Wo" matched at Quarry Bay, was fined \$50, or two months' imprisonment with hard labour this morning by Captain Thomsett, for being in possession of a table of prepared opium and a like quantity of raw opium at Shaukiwan yesterday. The opium and some utensils found in the match were confiscated. The matched man, in default of producing the half century, went to the "Retreat."

The Paris *Figaro* states that the English Government have addressed a note to the French, complaining of the prolonged occupation of Tamar, and calling attention to the injury caused to the commerce of all nations. The negotiations between the Malagasy and the French authorities are at a standstill, and there appears to be no likelihood at present of a peaceable settlement. The Malagasy forces and the French fleet remain passive, but it is rumoured that the latter will resume offensive operations very shortly. The apprehended renewal of the bombardment by the French has caused a general exodus of the inhabitants. The French naval force in Malagasy waters at present consists of the war-vessels *Natala*, *Nitara*, *Toussaint*, and *Beaumont*.

"**PILGRIM HANDS**" are the latest religious craze in the States. The Rev. Caleb Obelshain is the founder of the new sect, and his principal doctrines are plurality of wives and devotion to old rye whisky. A man who signed his cheques, or his I.O.U.'s, by the name of Caleb Obelshain, is just exactly the sort of fellow who would start a wild, fanatical idea of this sort, but the neighbours of the new prophet do not appreciate his talents as worth so much as a red cent. Caleb has repudiated his lawful children and his wife, "annexing" in their place a pretty servant girl, and this, in a hard, perverse, and an unbelieving world, may have had something to do with the estimation in which he finds himself held. Caleb's last oracular utterance is to the effect that shortly a "new prophet" will be born to the Pilgrims. He has named the mother, a married lady in the neighbourhood, and says that he himself, Caleb Obelshain, is decreed to be the father! If any of "the boys" in the vicinity do not find it "decreed" that they take out their stock whips, and cut so many pieces out of the reverend rascal's skin that he won't be able to move for a twelvemonth, it will evidently have been "decreed" that a second in America can just be as carnal and as blasphemous as he likes, if not more so.

A **CHINESE** constable was charged this morning before Captain Thomsett, an Indian sergeant being the complainant, with receiving a bribe of 9 cents from gamblers. The complainant said he saw a number of men gambling near the Tung Hing Theatre on the 3rd inst. The lukong was about 20 yards from the gamblers. One gambler emerged from the crowd and handed some cents to the defendant. Witness called to this fellow to "man man," but instead of doing so he and his fellow gamblers made tracks down the hill. He was behind the defendant, who, when he saw him, dropped the 9 cents in court on the ground, put his foot on them, and scattered them in the dust. The lukong then proceeded on his beat. He followed and seized him, picked up the cents, and took the defendant to the charge room. In his defence, the lukong said his mother gave him some cents to buy a lock. He went on duty in Bonham Road and gave a clansman 9 cents to buy the lock for him. This man returned with the cents and said the sum was not sufficient. The complainant then came up, charged him "with swagging," and tried to take the cents from him. He would not let him do so, and the cents fell to the ground. There were no gamblers about the place at the time. A good character having been given the defendant by the police authorities and Mr. Fournier, Captain Thomsett discharged him. It is perfectly clear that either the Indian sergeant deliberately perjured himself or the lukong did receive a bribe from gamblers.

LAST evening the Lotus Troupe performed the ever popular H.M.S. "Pinafore" at the Theatre Royal, City Hall, under the patronage, and in the presence, of His Excellency Governor Sir George Bowen, K.C.M.G. Lady Bowen and party from Government House were also amongst the audience, which was a large and fashionable one; in fact, a larger and more appreciative audience has seldom been seen inside the City Hall. As we have criticised the Lotus Troupe in the "Pinafore" on more than one occasion, it would serve no useful end to give a full length description of the piece, which is so universally known, and its performance. From the applause with which the various performers were greeted, we can readily imagine that the audience were with them throughout. Sir Joseph and his sisters, cousins, and aunts, were warmly applauded, as were also Josephine, Ralph, and that humble, angular, rectangular specimen of mankind, Mr. Dick Deadey. The performance was, on the whole, a most enjoyable one. When the curtain finally rose at the conclusion of the opera, the response to an enthusiastic recall, the Company gave the time honored "God save the Queen," Mr. Oakland singing the solo, and the whole of the audience, including His Excellency the Governor, uncovers and joined in the chorus. The Lotus Troupe will make their next appearance on Thursday evening in the "Crimson Scarf," when we doubt not that the high reputation they have already gained here will command a full house.

A **BIOGRAPHY** of Sir Moses Montefiore, who entered his hundredth year on Oct. 24, appears in a London contemporary. The article, besides enumerating the chief events of Sir Moses' career, glances at the modern history of the Jews in England, and points out that it is to men like Montefiore that the Jewish race owes much of its present prosperity in Western Europe. Moses Montefiore's life covers a century of progress in human society all over the world, and of still greater relative improvement in the race which he found despoiled and has largely contributed to make respected. In contemplating his long and well-ordered existence, one is impressed not more by what he has done than by what he has seen and is. Moses Montefiore was born in 1784, the year after the recognition by Great Britain of American Independence; Mr. Pitt was twenty-five years of age, but already at the head of his first Administration; Warren Hastings was Governor-General of the comparatively small dominion then known as British India, with Tippee Sahib for his ally; Wilberforce, who entered Parliament in this year, had not yet commenced his campaign against the slave trade; Beaumarchais, by the permission of Louis XVI., was producing his "Marriage of Figaro"; the scandal of Marie Antoinette's necklace was as yet unknown. The maps from which young Montefiore learnt geography were strangely different from those now in use; Poland was still a political entity, although a treaty for its partition had been signed; Sydney, the oldest city of Australia, was not to be found on any chart; the voyage of Bligh and La Perouse in the South Seas had not been undertaken. When he was five years old Moses Montefiore may have heard of the storming of the Bastille and the beginning of the French Revolution. The career of Bonaparte and of Wellington passed before his eyes at a more observant period of his age. He came of age in the Trifolium year, was a man of thirty-two when the treaties of 1816 were signed, and dined at Bellamy's before the first Reform Bill. He took wine with Nelson's Lady Hamilton at supper at a friend's house in Merton. In 1837 he was already a person of fortune and leisure, and posted with four horses through Italy and France, bearing despatches from Admiral Codrington to the Duke of Clarence (afterwards William IV.) on the subject of the battle of Navarino. With characteristic punctuality, Mr. Montefiore delivered his despatches by leaving them with the duke immediately on reaching London and before going to his own house. At eleven o'clock next morning his Royal Highness sent for Mr. Montefiore to Park Lane, and in the course of the conversation which followed asked what people in the East were saying of the battle. Mr. Montefiore replied that it was thought the admiral was compelled to act as he had done, for, as Codrington himself had said, "When the British flag is insulted a British seaman then knows what is his duty." Whereupon the Duke of Clarence exclaimed, with the characteristic trick of iteration, "Inevitable, inevitable." This interview occurred on Mr. Montefiore's return from his first visit to the Holy Land.

THE FILIAL DUTY OF JAPANESE FEMALES.

(Translated from the *Yiji Shimpō*.)
"We receive our being from our parents. Hence an essential part of our duty, as descendants, is to preserve that being from injury." This precept, although a mere Chinese dogma handed down from olden times, yet contains a fraction of truth. The duty of mankind in respect of parents, is obedience to their orders—except if such be utterly unjust and unreasonable—and to share their sorrows as well as their joys. The recognized rule of human society is that children should share equally the reverses and the good fortunes of father and mother. This is also the prime source of social harmony. Does a family fall into indigence? Each one of its members has to take his or her share of the consequent misfortunes: it is not blame-worthy for women to sell their clothes in order to provide food for their relatives. But should they betake themselves to a life of infamy we must censure them, however laudable their intention may be. Even their bodies are a sacred heritage from their progenitors, which their filial piety alone should protect from abuse. The sale of their persons is therefore a violation of duty, and in our opinion the most serious infraction of any. In Western countries, however poor a family may become, though its women may sell not only all their ornaments but the clothes from their backs, they will not vend their persons. But, in Japan, the girls who are held to have carried their devotion to their parents to the sublimity of virtue, are those who seek voluntary exile in the quarters of shame. What a mistaken idea of duty! Certainly Japanese women are ignorant of the inner meaning of filial piety!
If we search for the origin of this custom we shall find it in popular novels and stage-representations. Each of these instructors of the public aim at the engendering of loyalty, virtue, and truth; and, as a natural consequence, the extremes of good and ill are sometimes so forcibly delineated as to be really inconsistent with the occurrences of every-day life. Virtue always commands the loud applause of the universe; vice its sternest reprobation. The object of romances and plays is to work upon the imagination; and, with this in view, the novelists would fain portray the filial affection of women, in their voluntary prostitution, as an expression of self-sacrifice worthy of admiration. Thus he induces dutiful maidens to condemn themselves to a life of infamy in order to rescue their indigent parents from distress. The injurious effects produced are daily before our eyes. Successive generations have come to look upon female venality as a type of children's duty; and the girl members of poor families consider their degradation not only in the light of a necessary prescribed by filial devotion, but as an honorable estate. The public also, has been taught to work upon the popular fancy with genuine approbation, just as it applauded the self-immolation of the faithful samurai besides the tower of the castle. The public has never realized the fact that prostitution is a violation of the filial relation. The misconception here indicated has given rise to a vile custom which has lost all the beneficence of its real aspect to the eye of a Japanese—a result which must be attributed to the endeavors of novelists and dramatists to secure the approbation of the public in representing the extreme phases of human life.
Since the abolition of the feudal system, since the Restoration no suicide has been a token of respect for a deceased master is known to have occurred, but, on the other hand, the sale of human

beings, from a mistaken idea of the dictates of filial piety, is far from having been abolished. Instances of its occurrence are daily reported in the newspapers. What can be the reason of this? Political ideas change with a change of policy; but social customs are not so easily altered. This is a universal rule. The practice of suicide at a master's death has fallen into disuse since the Restoration; but the interpretation of the meaning of filial piety has undergone no amelioration to destroy a popular credence so deeply rooted as this, but we are inclined to believe that the special custom we allude to has not only not received one germ of decay, but even flourishes with increasing vigour. This is the fault of our learned men. Editors of journals are credited with knowledge; and are consequently responsible for the rectification of social evils. The error is that they applaud the conduct of those loyal females who sacrifice their virtue on the altar of their filial devotion. These writers borrow their language from the old novelists, and their work is thus but a reproduction of ancient literature. This has the effect of encouraging prostitution; for the time-honored tones referred to, already so largely disseminated the evil that no modern journalistic effort is needed to increase it. Should the idea embodied in the practice become more firmly rooted than now in the brain of the vulgar, nothing will be able to eradicate it. The whole matter is a source of great grief to us; and we deem that the first duty of our educated men is to do their best to rectify what is a dreadful social evil.—*Japan Mail*.

DOES RUSSIA MEAN WAR?

If we may credit a telegram from Vienna, the Russian Government is making very extensive military preparations along the Austrian and German frontiers. It is impossible that the large outlay requisite for such a step would be assumed by the Czar's treasury, in its present straitened condition, unless it were believed at St. Petersburg that war is imminent. Should such a conviction be really entertained in Russia, it is certainly not based on the assurance that the general political situation of Europe is favorable to an aggressive movement on the part of the Northern Empire, but on a recognition of the fact that it is emphatically now or never for the Czar; that any further delay may prove fatal to the long cherished hopes of Russian expansion southward in the Danubian region.
The only one of the great powers of Europe to which Russia, in the event of a collision with her western neighbors, could by any possibility look for cooperation is France. The notion that Mr. Gladstone's pro-Russian sympathies could in any circumstances avail to bring about an alliance between England and the Northern Empire, is egregiously puerile. So long as Great Britain wishes to retain her great Indian dependency, opposition to Russian aggression will remain the fundamental maxim of her statecraft;—and should of an inclination to ignore it, they would be promptly hurled from power. France, therefore, is the only quarter to which the Czar could turn for help, and in the existing temper of the French people such an appeal would be quite fruitless. The Ferry Cabinet will find it hard enough to reconcile the Chamber of Deputies at its approaching session to the unexpected burdens entailed by the Tonquin expedition, and it could not hold office a day if it showed signs of a willingness to plunge France into a war with Germany and Italy. It is true that Russia might offer the tempting prospect of furthering the French schemes in Farther India by a diversion on China's northern frontier. But the French taxpayers would abandon Tonquin altogether, or, for that matter, all the colonies of France, sooner than confront the hazards of another conflict with the victors of 1870. It is questionable, moreover, whether Russia could render material assistance, for the garrisons now stationed in the Amoor Valley are inconsiderable, and in the event of a European contest could not be reinforced, while the Pekin Government would doubtless be encouraged by Germany to make a desperate effort to regard as a grave blunder. Should, then, a collision occur between Russia and the Hapsburg monarchy upon the Danube, the former country would have to rely almost exclusively upon her own resources. She might calculate, indeed, within the Balkan peninsula upon the support of Montenegro, and on the sympathies of a part of the South Slavic population in Bulgaria and Serbia. But her hold even upon these relatively insignificant factors in the struggle would be far weaker than it was in the last war with Turkey. Her relations, moreover, to Roumania, from which she derives such valuable assistance, has been altered for the worse, and the strategic advantages and considerable military forces of that country have not been formally placed at the disposal of the triple alliance, all the recent indications have pointed toward such an arrangement. In brief, the small Danubian States, instead of being unanimously supporters of the Czar, would now be divided, and probably a preponderant share of their strength would be arrayed on behalf of Austria. As to the Ottoman power, which could hardly hold aloof from any war in the Balkan peninsula, there is not the slightest chance that it would side with Russia. Should the present Sultan venture to ignore the well-founded antipathies of his subjects, he would be straightway deposed; but there is every reason to believe that Abd el Hamid's foreign policy is moulded for him at Berlin.
While, therefore, Austria ostensibly might be left alone to bear the first brunt of the Muscovite assault, she could probably count upon the speedy and useful aid of the Turkish veterans who were able, single-handed, to hold the Russian armies long in check at Plevna. If we may judge from the last war, and keep in view the modified dispositions of the Danubian States, the Austrian and Turkish forces combined ought to be quite competent to deal with the Northern Empire. But such would not be the real character of the situation, although it is understood that the compact between the Governments of Berlin and Vienna would not call for interference on the part of Germany so long as Austria was assailed by only a single power. It is obvious that, without transcending the text of that agreement, Bismarck could paralyze one-half of Russia's military power by massing a German army of observation in Posen, and would compel the Czar to retain a large part of his best troops upon the Vistula. In this way the German Empire, without firing a gun, could probably succeed in frustrating the Russian operations on the Danube; and in the worst contingency, it could easily find a pretext for effecting a redoubtable diversion by marching upon Warsaw and Moscow.
But dark as the prospect now seems for Russia should she enter into conflict with Austria, it is growing darker every year. Admitting that since the Congress of Berlin a violent collision between the rival claims of the Hapsburgs and Romanoffs to the Ottoman inheritance has been unavoidable, we cannot see that the Czar would have anything to gain by a postponement of recourse to the inevitable arbitrament of the sword until Roumania had been firmly welded to the triple alliance, until Russian influence had been extirpated from Bulgaria, and until the complete fusion of the Austrian and Turkish railway systems had given the Vienna Government strategic advantages of a formidable kind.—*New York Sun*.

Today's Advertisements.
FOR HOIHOW AND PAKHOI.
THE Steamship
"PING-ON,"
Captain McCullin, will be despatched for the above Ports, on FRIDAY, the 7th instant, at DAYLIGHT.
For Freight or Passage apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 5th December, 1883. [904]
THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR MANILA (DIRECT).
THE Company's Steamship
"AMATISTA,"
Captain Hamlin, will be despatched for the above Port, on SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at FIVE P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 5th December, 1883. [907]
FOR NEW YORK.
THE 3/5 L. I. American Ship
"ONEIDA,"
Captain, Master, will leave here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 5th December, 1883. [905]

THEATRE ROYAL.
CITY HALL, HONGKONG.
THE LOFTUS TROUPE.
DAVIS & D'ANGELIS, LESSEES.
TO-MORROW, EVENING.
(THURSDAY, THE 6TH DECEMBER.)
"THE CRIMSON SCARF,"
BY
Messrs. FARNIE & LEGOUX.
CAST.
Carnarino, (a Venetian Noble Member of the Council of Ten and Procurator in the Secret Council of the Sassafras)..... Mr. JAS. MAAS.
Citizen, Admirer and Translator of Seneca)..... Mr. JEFF. D'ANGELIS.
Ernesto, (Carnarino's Son)..... Mr. F. W. OAKLAND.
Marco, (Carnarino's Steward)..... Mr. C. J. BARBER.
Scribblino, (Secretary of the Council)..... Mr. B.-O'BRIEN.
Blanca, (Sassafras's Daughter)..... Miss MINNIE NORDT.
Tessa, (her Waiting Maid)..... Miss VICTORIA LOFTUS.
CITIZENS, SHIRRI, &c., &c.
TIME: Decadence of the Venetian Republic. SCENE:—Interior of the Public Room in the House of Sassafras.—On the Grand Canal, Venice.
To be followed by
THE CELEBRATED COMIC OPERA,
"TRIAL BY JURY,"
BY
Messrs. GILBERT AND SULLIVAN.
CAST.
The Learned Judge..... Mr. C. J. BARBER.
Counsel for the Plaintiff..... Mr. JAS. MAAS.
The Associate Judge..... Mr. W. R. ALLEN.
Counsel for the Defendant..... Mr. B. O'BRIEN.
The Defendant..... Mr. F. W. OAKLAND.
Foreman of the Jury..... GENTLEMAN AMATEUR.
Usher..... Mr. JEFF. D'ANGELIS.
Bridemaids..... Miss VICTORIA LOFTUS.
Bridemaids..... Miss MINNIE NORDT.
Bridemaids..... Miss FLORENCE CONLIFFE.
Bridemaids..... Miss DOLLY LOFTUS.
Bridemaids..... Miss MYRA SYDDONS.
GENTLEMEN: THE JURY, COURT LOUNGERS, POLICEMEN AND OTHERS.
NEW SCENERY, BY
MR. C. J. BARBER.
ELEGANT COSTUMES.
Instrumental Music under the direction of
PROF. BLANKENY.
SATURDAY, the 8th December.
"QUEEN'S EVIDENCE."
Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Agents.
J. CHAS. DAVIS, Manager.
BARTLEY O'BRIEN, Agent.
Hongkong, 5th December, 1883. [899]
SEE WOO.
TAILOR, DRAPER & OUTFITTER,
No. 55, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
HAS just received by French Mail, CHRISTIE'S BLACK BROWN AND DRAB FELT HATS, and TWEED HATS (of all shapes). GENTLEMEN'S SCARVES, COLLARS, TIES, SOCKS, HATS, BRACES, GLOVES, TOWELS, REQUISITES, and all sorts of Gentlemen's WINTER CLOTHING, &c., &c.
Hongkong, 5th December, 1883. [906]
VICTORIA HOTEL.
PRAYA CENTRAL, HONGKONG.
PROPRIETORS, DORABEE & HING KEE.
LATE LESSEES OF THE HONGKONG HOTEL.
THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL situated on the principal business locality, commands a magnificent view of the Harbour and surrounding scenery. From its detached position, perfect ventilation has been secured, and the whole of the Rooms being COMMODIOUS and FURNISHED with every requisite and comfort, afford most desirable accommodation.
THE BAR, BILLIARD ROOM, and DINING ROOMS, are fitted up in a superior manner, and are all under European Supervision and Management.
THE TABLE D'HOTE is supplied with every delicacy of the season, and most satisfactory attendance. WINES and LIQUORS of the best quality and Brands only are supplied. Arrangements for BALLS, BANQUETS, DINNERS and PICNICS, made on the most reasonable terms. The long and almost exclusive experience of the Proprietors, and the excellent reputation they have gained, are a sufficient guarantee that satisfaction will be given in this branch.
With every facility for making suitable arrangements at Reasonable Prices, either for permanent or weekly BOARDERS, the Proprietors confidently appeal to the community of Hongkong for a continuance of the patronage bestowed on them during the past eleven years.
VICTORIA HOTEL,
Praya Central, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 20th November, 1883. [868]

Today's Advertisements.
SAYLE & CO.
FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.
WE have just received and are now showing the following NEW GOODS.
NEW DESIGNS in BRUSSELS CARPETS with BORDERS & RUGS to Match.
A large and choice assortment of AXMINSTER and SKIN HEARTH RUGS.
EIDER DOWN QUILTS and PILLOWS.
TRAVELLING RUGS in great variety.
A large stock of BRASS and IRON BEDSTEADS.
Ebony and Walnut COAL VASES.
Single and Double PERAMBULATORS.
The New "PATENT AIR LAMPS."
AUSTRIAN BENTWOOD FURNITURE.
FLOORCLOTHS for Halls, Rooms, and Passages.
COCCA MATTINGS, all widths.
COIR MATS.
&c., &c., &c.
SAYLE & CO.
VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.
[730]
Hongkong, 5th December, 1883.

KELLY & WALSH.
BEG TO ANNOUNCE THAT
THEIR ANNUAL SHOW
OF
NEW SEASON'S GOODS,
SUITABLE FOR
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,
ON
MONDAY NEXT,
THE 10TH DECEMBER.
KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 5th December, 1883. [560]

W. BREWER.
IS NOW SHEWING.
A VERY Elegant Assortment of FANCY GOODS consisting of the NEW VIENNA WICKER WORK GOODS beautifully trimmed and fitted, comprising, Large Useful WORKBASKETS in entirely new shapes, lined and fitted. WALL POCKETS & HANDBASKETS trimmed with Chinelle Gold Lace & Velvet. A New Stock of LADIES HAND BAGS in plush, Satin, Russia and Morocco Leathers. The NEW BRASS WARE in a number of useful Articles, Inkstands, Card Trays, Watch Stands, Snokers Sets, Photograph Frames, &c., &c. PLUSH GOODS.—New Designs in Writing Cases, Ladies Companions, fitted, Blotting Books, Photograph Cases, Large Promenade Photo Frames, &c. WOOD GOODS.—Oak Writing Desks, Walnut Writing Desks, Workboxes and Inkstands. LEATHER GOODS.—Cigar and Cigarette Cases, Pocket Books, Letter and Card Cases, Purse, Photo Albums, Writing Cases, Ball Programmes, Indicators, Dressing Cases.
CHRISTMAS CARDS!
A VERY FINE LOT JUST RECEIVED.
LETTS DIARIES! RUDDY OLD BLOCK! NEW MECHANICAL TOYS!
W. BREWER,
QUEEN'S ROAD.
Hongkong, 5th December, 1883. [784]

Intimations.
MR. MOORE begs to recommend his GOGO SHAMPOO WASH to the public as unrivalled by any preparation ever produced for promoting the growth to the hair. The basis of this compound is made of soap root; the natives of the Philippine Islands never use anything else for washing their hair; they are never found bald, and it is quite common to see the females with hair from 5 to 6 feet long. By constantly using this Shampoo Wash as directed, you will NEVER BE BALD.
The proprietor offers the Wash to the public entirely confident that by its restorative properties it will without fail arrest decaying hair. It completely eradicates scurf, dandruff, and cures all diseases of the scalp. It does not contain any poisonous drugs. By its cooling properties it allays the itching and fever of the scalp, which is the great cause of people losing their hair.
Mr. MOORE has succeeded in being able to put this wash up in bottles without allowing it to ferment, and he will guarantee it to keep any length of time in any climate.
FOR SALE ONLY BY MOORE & Co., VARIETY STORE, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 21th January, 1883. [589]

D. K. GRIFFITH.
MANUFACTURER OF THE LONDON PATENTATED WATER.
B. & CO. 21, FIVE LANE, A.C.A.D., (Opposite the City Hall).
Having Purchased the entire Machinery of the late Mr. E. CHASTEL'S SODA WATER FACTORY, is now prepared to execute the largest orders for every description of Aerated Waters with promptness and despatch.
SODA WATER, SUPERIOR QUALITY.
Consumers are invited to try these carefully Manufactured SPARKLING WATERS. THREE DOZEN FOR ONE DOLLAR.
All Orders and Communications should be addressed to The Factory, 7, BEACONFIELD ARCADE, Hongkong, 11th April, 1882. [279]
ROYAL YORK HOTEL.
OLD STYNE, BRIGHTON, ENGLAND.
THE above HOTEL is Centrally situated, with suitable Rooms and ample accommodation for Travellers, especially those coming from Eastern Countries. FAMILIES and GENTLEMEN will find every comfort they can wish for at the above establishment.
A. HOADLY, Proprietor.

Intimations.
"CLARIDGE'S HOTEL,"
BROOK STREET, LONDON, W.
THE above is a Commodious and Suitable HOTEL for FAMILIES and GENTLEMEN going home from the Far East. It is under the direct able Management of Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE PRAGNELL who spare no pains in providing their visitors with every possible comfort.
[502]
HONGKONG HOTEL.
HAIR DRESSING SALOON.
MR. MARMANDE begs to inform the Community of Hongkong, and Visitors, that the above Establishment is now in full working order.
He has engaged TWO FIRST-CLASS TONSORIAL ARTISTS from Paris, and his staff now consists of five competent workmen. He is prepared to execute Hair-dressing in all its branches, making wigs for theatrical purposes, or for ordinary wear, &c., &c.
HAIR CUTTING 50 Cents.
SHAMPOOING 25 "
TRIMMING BEARDS 25 "
LADIES' HAIRDRESSING SALOON.
Mr. MARMANDE and his assistants are always at liberty to attend Ladies at his Saloon, specially set apart for Ladies, or at their own Residences at MODERATE CHARGES.
Mr. MARMANDE begs to offer to the public his Shampoo Wash made by Mmes. Flanad who has had many years experience and guarantees it to keep for any length of time in any climate.
Monthly Customers for Hair-cutting, Shaving, and Shampooing, taken at the following prices:—
EVERY DAY \$4.00 Per Month.
EVERY OTHER DAY \$3.00 "
TWICE A WEEK \$2.00 "
Mr. MARMANDE will receive direct from Paris a large Consignment of Perfumery and other Toilet requisites which will be open for inspection, and he is prepared to supply the same at prices which will compare favorably with those of any other establishment.
The Saloon is cool and airy, being supplied with Fans, and the "iced Shampoo" is the greatest luxury of the day.
The Saloon is open from 7 A.M. till 7 P.M. for the reception of those who feel the necessity of a Tonsorial operation.
RAZORS MOST CAREFULLY REBET.
Hongkong, 13th June, 1883. [498]



Announcements.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,
PERFUMERS,
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS.
OF
MANILA CIGARS,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
AND
MANUFACTURERS
OF
AERATED WATERS.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.
THE SHANGHAI PHARMACY,
24, NANKIN ROAD, SHANGHAI.
BOTICA INGLESA,
14, ESCOLTA, MANILA.
THE CANTON DISPENSARY, CANTON.
THE DISPENSARY, FOCHOW.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writers, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

While the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.
Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.
Arrangements have been made to publish The Hongkong Telegraph daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before FIVE O'CLOCK will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1883.

BARRISTERS are supposed by most people to be a specially privileged class in courts of justice. And so they are to a considerable extent, but not quite to the extent these learned gentlemen—licensed liars, a Sydney contemporary somewhat forcibly styles the members of the bar—would like to make the public believe. In common justice to an honorable profession, it must be admitted that the vast majority of barristers are at least gentlemen, and in the exercise of their business never forget the respect they owe to the court, to the witnesses, to their clients, and to themselves. Unfortunately there are exceptions to the rule—rare exceptions we are pleased to think—and we occasionally hear of low-bred and foul-mouthed blackguards conducting themselves in court like drunken drovers at a cattle fair. Judges, who have been, nay, are barristers themselves, as a general rule allow these truculent bullies to go to the extreme length of their tether unchecked, and the result is that witnesses are often reviled, insulted, and bullied most atrociously by these unscrupulous blots upon an honorable profession. Such a great amount of latitude, especially towards witnesses, should not be tolerated, and judges who permit barristers to use the extraordinary license occasionally seen amongst the riff-raff of the bar, cannot certainly be held blameless. "Occasionally a would-be clever barrister, blackguard and bully, meets more than his match when attempting to browbeat, or "take a rise" out of a witness, and in such cases the public rejoice greatly at the discomfiture of the learned gentleman of the long robe. By the way, what a stupid expression "my learned friend" is, when applied to the ordinary run of barristers-at-law. What are they learned in? In law? Well, yes, a few of them know something about their business; but a very great number know next to nothing. In science, social graces, art or literature? No. In history, politics, or the ways of the world? No, not exactly; but it is the custom, the fossilised custom, to designate vulgar assumption and blatant ignorance legal learning, and that is deemed sufficient for these self-constituted autocrats of the courts. Well, after all, the custom pleases and amuses "the bar," and it does not hurt anybody. But we are digressing. Let us return to our theme. Not only barristers but mankind generally are never so ridiculous from the qualities which really belong to them as from those they pretend to possess; this simply means that affection is even more contemptible, more despicable, than weakness. We were saying that would-be clever barristers sometimes overlook the mark, and all we

have just been writing about the learned profession, is merely intended to lead up to a good legal phrase—that to an amusing anecdote, in which a particular friend of ours, and of the public, completely turned the tables on his learned tormentor.

A few years ago when a recent visitor to Hongkong, Professor HASELMAYER, the celebrated illusionist, was in New Zealand, he was called as a witness in a law-suit, and was cross-examined by Mr. WATSON, the smartest and at the same time the most diminutive piece of legal learning in that colony. Mr. Watson thought he saw his way to take a "rise" out of the Professor; but bland persons like HASELMAYER are not always so innocent as they appear, and the learned barrister succeeded in fooling his intended victim wrong way up. Here is the funniest part of what took place: The Member of the Bar:—"You are a conjurer, are you not?" Professor: "Yes, I do a leetle bit of conjuring now and then." The Member of the Bar:—"Well, now, Professor, show us a trick or two." (Laughter.) Professor: "Vell, this is not exactly the place; besides, I makes a charge. But I will oblige you this von time. If you will dake off your vig, and get your learned vriend, as you gall him, to grease your head vell, I vill den-dry to swallow you whole; and afterwards you will be a goot leetle boy, and not drubble me any more." (Roars of laughter.) "Silence in the Court!" Collapse of little Mr. Watson. Exit Professor bowing and smiling.

If we had the circulation of our London namesake we should commend the moral contained in this little anecdote to the well-known bullies of the bar in all quarters of the globe. Not having quite so extensive a clientele as Mr. Levy Lawson's prosperous journal, we simply dedicate the *morceau* to all those within our own radius whom it may concern. And we further promise one of these fine days to find time and space for a few general and critical observations on barristers, referring especially to the Hongkong Bar.

The chief point for consideration in the recently published French Yellow Book on the Tonquin affair is undoubtedly M. CHALEMEL-LACOUR's Memorandum. This in truth, remarks a writer in the *Overland Mail*, is a very momentous document which it is impossible to read without serious misgiving. In the first place, it is an utterly unfair and one-sided account of the negotiations; and, if only because it is so, it must further exasperate the Government of Peking. The Chinese arguments are suppressed, or only such a cloudy and incomplete story of them is given as happens to suit the French Government view of the matter. The Memorandum, indeed, is simply a garbled record of ever-increasing divergence and opposition; its publication marks the most serious stage in the business we have so far seen. It is a sign of the hopelessness of arriving at a friendly conclusion—a sign of dead-lock or rupture—of more pronounced possibility of war.

A striking feature of the correspondence is the superiority of Chinese diplomacy. The Marquess TSENG has proved himself—as we always believed he would—more than a match for the hysterical, ill-judged conduct of affairs which has so persistently distinguished the French officials. The Chinese Government, so far from giving way, has really advanced in the matter very considerably, as our news columns clearly indicate; and it shows no sign whatever of budging a single inch. At present, the only way out of the difficulty is for France to withdraw; but she cannot do that now as she could once, without humiliation. And so, we suppose, matters must drag on until our only ally retires from a false and unrighteous position, or, in a fit of fine Gallie frenzy, declares open war. If it comes to the sword, as in the present state of French official temper there is every likelihood it will, there is no knowing what complications may ensue—in Europe as well as the East. But of this we may be sure:—Whatever happens, England will be bound to share in it sooner or later. And the worst of it is that we are not in the least prepared for such serious work as appears in view.

That England has trouble before her in this business has been more or less certain from the first; and the interview of the Canton correspondent of the *New York Herald* with the Viceroy, CHANG CHU SHING, is matter for immediate concern. The Celestial authorities are evidently disposed to make as much as possible of the unfortunate *Hankow* affair; and the treatment of it so far has been of that suggestive, sinister sort for which the Heathen Chinese is peculiar. Our position, in fact, demands quite as much dignity and discretion from our administrators and representatives as any that was necessary to the safety and honour of France.

While France is watched by the jealous and unfriendly eyes of Europe, and is by

no means backed in her aggressive policy in her own land, China, relying on justice and the sense of national honour among her people, can afford without danger to enter on a defensive war. France may gain her way at last after a series of humiliations which have begun from the first, and which will cost her more in the way of prestige than she can afford to lose; but the current of sympathy sets in strongly towards China. Moreover, when once the fixed purpose of France is seen, the European Governments, now holding a reserved attitude, will have a word to say regarding their own interests, and that word will be—Thus far and no farther.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

It is proposed to increase the Royal Navy on the Australian Station, and to nominate an Admiral to the command.

SEVENTY-NINE geographical societies, distributed throughout the world, were in existence at the beginning of this year, with a total membership of 38,000.

MR. W. H. MARSH, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, and Mr. Justice Russell returned from their shooting trip to Shanghai by the steamship *Chinkiang* yesterday.

MRS. PLAINDAME, after looking long and thoughtfully at a plaster cast of Shakespeare, remarked, "Poor man! How pale he was! He couldn't have been well when it was taken."

ONE obvious reason for the smallness of the houses at the French plays is the largeness of the prices. An orchestra stall costs a guinea, good seats in the balcony a shilling less.

THE are 18,720 miles of public roads in France, and of these 7,260 are already bordered with trees. Before a great while every mile of road where a tree can be grown will be similarly planted.

"NEVER be critical upon the ladies," was the maxim of an old Irish peer, remarkable for his homage to the sex; "the only way in the world that a true gentleman ever will attempt to look at the faults of a pretty woman is to shut his eyes."

A REASONABLE DEDUCTION.—"Prisoner, how old are you?" "Twenty-two, your honour." "Twenty-two? Your papers make out you were born twenty-three years ago." "So I was, but I spent one year in prison, and I don't count that—it was lost time."

It is said that General Thibaudin, the ex-War Minister in France, made so many promotions, and granted so many favours of a very exceptional character just before he left the War Office, that it was thought advisable by his successor to cancel the entire *Gazette*.

MEN who look upon air navigation as a practical possibility, and no longer pronounced as "cranks," are working harder for success in this direction than any other people. Speaking of navigating the air, a great mathematician says if it can be done at all it will be done soon.

A TABULAR enumeration of the colonial subjects of the four European Powers having large colonial possessions, shows the following totals: England, 26,713,879; Holland, 24,386,991; Spain, 6,399,347; France, 2,330,000, not including Gaboon, whose population is unknown, Algeria, and countries generally under a French protectorate, such as Tunis, Tonquin and Cambodia.

THE London census of 1881 placed the population within the metropolitan police area at 4,788,657. Thus there are packed within fifteen miles of a common centre more than double the number of people in Denmark, including Greenland; nearly three times as many as in Greece; three-quarters of a million more than in Holland; more than in Sweden, Norway and Switzerland; and as many, at a rough guess, as are embraced within the ten largest cities of the United States.

PRINCE KRAPOTKINE, while staying in Geneva, observed that wherever he went he was followed by a spy. His mind was soon made up as to his course of action, and upon the first opportunity that presented itself, he walked up to this man and dealt him a whack on the side of the head that almost felled him. "Here, my friend," said the nihilist Prince, putting a louis into his hand, "if you make an outcry, this is the maximum amount that I shall be fined. You may as well have the money; it's the public treasury. Take it; and whenever you want a louis come to me!"

THE Canton correspondent of the *China Mail* is evidently a humorous dog. In his latest news letter he sends our contemporary some startling intelligence regarding masonic enterprises in the City of Rams. He tells us all about the new lodge, how it was got up, what it cost, and actually goes behind the scenes to give a list of the officers. This correspondent must be a stranger in these parts, or war rumours have brought on a fit of mental aberration. Full particulars about the "Star of Southern China," including a list of office bearers, appeared in the *Telegraph* somewhere about six months ago.

THE other day a Burmese Advocate was fined one hundred for gaming in a common gaming-house, and the question came before the Judicial Commissioner whether he ought not to be dismissed as he had been convicted of a criminal offence. The Judicial Commissioner observed:—"There is great judicial authority for describing gaming as 'immoral,' because the practice tends to the ruin of families. But as many respectable persons stake their money on games of hazard, it would, I think, be going too far to suspend an Advocate because of his indulgence in such practices." The Advocate was accordingly warned and discharged.

A REGULAR Lodge of Zealand, No. 525, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zealand Street, this evening, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely.

THE *India Daily News* says the Burmese are beginning to enter into competition with the Chinese in the matter of opening hotels where food is cooked and served somewhat after the Western mode. Two of these hotels have lately been opened at Rangoon, and are doing a brisk business. As their arrangements are cleaner and better than those of the Bengali hotels, it is thought that they will succeed in driving the latter out.

A METHODIST pastor in Farmington, Me., preached against the circus which was coming into the town, and declared that if any member of his church should attend it, "he would gladly give that person a letter of dismission." Whereupon a bright and bold little Sunday school scholar of eight presented himself at the pulpit at the close of the service with, "Please, sir, will you give me the ticket to the circus that you promised?"

A PAMPHLET on the celebrated "Society of Jesus," published at Brussels in 1883, gives the following information as to its present composition and numbers: The Order is divided into five great provinces—Italy, which includes Rome, Naples, Sicily, Turin and Venice, has 1,558 Jesuits; Germany, comprising Austria-Hungary, Belgium, and the Netherlands Society, has 2,875 members; in France, comprising all French possessions abroad, 2,789; in Spain and Mexico, 1,933; in England and the United States there are 1,894 Jesuits, being a total of 11,058 Jesuits, priests, coadjutors, etc., in 1882. The associates and the Jesuits of the "short robe" are not comprised in these statistics.

AN improved nose is the claim for public regard put forward by an English actress who is going to America. "She was there a number of years ago with one of Lydia Thompson's companies—so the story goes, as she tells it—and did not meet with much favour, though she had a good voice, graceful manners, and sufficient skill. The hindrance to popularity was a nose that, by its prominence, spoiled a face that otherwise was delicate and regular. Later she was broken up in a railroad accident, and her nose most of all. That was lucky. The surgeon told her that the feature could not be shaped as before. 'Never you mind,' she exclaimed, 'any change is bound to be an improvement.' She was right. The reconstructed nose is a trifle irregular, but she says it is prettily quizzical and inconspicuous."

AN old man was arraigned before an Arkansas court for a trifling offence, and among the witnesses was an old woman who, in giving her testimony, made such efforts to shield the old man that the Judge asked:—"Madame, have you known this man very long?" "Yes, sir," replied the old woman. "I have known him a very long time. When I was a young girl he used to visit me. In fact, Judge, we were sweethearts," and she twisted her apron and looked down. "Ah, I see," the Judge replied; "used to be sweethearts, and think so much of each other now because you did not marry each other then?" "You are mistaken, Judge, for we did marry each other then, and are husband and wife now." "Indeed!" the Judge exclaimed, "this is a remarkable case. Liberate the old fellow, Mr. Officer."—*Arkansas Traveller*.

SAYS the Sydney *Bulletin*—The editor of a country contemporary, having nothing else to talk about, talks about daughters. And a very good subject; though that depends to some extent on whose daughters they are. But he advises parents as to how they should deal with them. Thus:—"Teach them that a calico dress paid for fits better than a silken one unpaid for." Yes, and when you are thoroughly satisfied that they have got a grip of this fact, get behind the woodshed, and watch what they will do when the hawk comes round. Then you can go on to the next lesson—"That a full, healthy face displays greater lustre than fifty consumptive beauties." If it is the face of a cook, it probably does; but you will, for all that, discover your daughters doing their level best to look like interesting spectacles. It pleases them, and it seems to please the boys. What you think is of as much consequence as what a woman's weathercock thinks. Remember this, dear parents, and get rid of your daughters while you can.

ALEXANDRE DUMAS *thru*, on the only occasion on which he sought election as a deputy, published as a substitute for an electoral address the following account of his labours and earnings for the period of twenty years:—"During this time (he says) I have composed 400 volumes and thirty-five dramas. Of these 400 volumes an average of 2,000 copies were published, realising a total of 470,000 francs. The thirty-five plays, each of which was performed 100 times, brought me in 250,000 francs. My volumes have brought in:—To composers, 10,500; to pressmen, 25,000; to stationers, 25,344; to stitchers, 4,800; to booksellers, 95,000; to brokers, 64,000; to commissionaires, 64,000; to coach owners, 4,000; to circulating libraries, 18,000; and to designers, 7,100; which gives a total of 478,144 francs. My plays have brought in:—To directors, 56,000; to actors, 49,000; to decorators, 8,000; to costumers, 5,000; to owners of theatres, 28,000; to figurants, 14,000; to watchmen and firemen, 2,800; to wood merchants, 2,800; to dress-makers (tailleuses), 2,000; to oil merchants, 2,000; to musicians, 10,800; to the poor, 15,000; to bill stickers, 2,000; to sweepers, 800; to laundresses, 2,400; to over-seers and workmen, 25,000; to engineers, 2,000; and to hairdressers, 3,700; which gives a total of 250,000 francs. The daily wages being fixed at about 2 francs, and there being 30 working days in the year, my books have for twenty years given wages to 600 persons. My plays have for ten years afforded a livelihood for 347 persons in Paris. The number in the provinces being fixed at twice as many, the number is 1,041; added to these seventy box-owners, applauders, &c., I have employed 1,458 persons." The originality of this address did not secure the election of its author.

It is not generally known, but it is nevertheless true, says the *Hampshire Telegraph*, that, were war to break out, we have not enough lieutenants on the Active List for the requirements of the service. Were four battle-ships commissioned at once, they would absorb nearly all the lieutenants on half-pay. Were it necessary to commission every available ship, there would be no lieutenants available. Under these circumstances, the Admiralty have arranged to sweep all lieutenants holding home appointments out of their present billets, and to fill these by officers called up from the Retired List; should a naval war necessitate a sudden expansion of the fleet.

We note that the Bishop of Newcastle, New South Wales, has been writing to the Sydney *Echo*, and like most of his class building all kinds of splendid things on a foundation of sand. His last notable assertion is that Science is wholly in harmony with the Protestant religion. Of course, the Bishop implies that Roman Catholicism is totally opposed to Science. Transubstantiation, for instance, cannot be swallowed. But there is also the fundamental principle of common Christianity—Protestant and Catholic alike—the Resurrection. Will the good Bishop of Newcastle kindly say how Science harmonises with the theory of the Resurrection?

THIS is how the Sydney *Bulletin* answers "Ullenspiegel," a hypercritical correspondent of that liveliest of modern journals:—"We are obliged for your communications, but as we don't waste space in the *Bulletin*, we are compelled to, as you say, 'fossick things out of the letters, put them in the paper, and pass them off as our own.' This may or may not be 'ungentlemanly in the extreme,' still it's our style of doing things, and we find it answers. If you so choose, you are perfectly welcome to regard the *Bulletin* as a mere compilation. There's nothing new under the sun, dear boy. 'I have gathered me a posy—mine but the string which binds it together.' You'll probably tell us this isn't exactly what Montaigne said; however, it's near enough."

MILLE DUDLEY, of the Théâtre Français, must love her art considerably better than she loves her personal appearance, for, according to the Paris papers, she has had six of her front teeth extracted to enable her to command the lip which is proper to her rôle in Albert Delpe's new play, "Les Maucroix." This heroic and painful sacrifice recalls a story which is told of Théophile Gautier. The author of "Mille de Maupin," being troubled with a severe toothache, called on a dentist and had the teeth which offended him removed. "Now," he said, "they will not plague me any more; and, lest the others should ever worry me, I think you had better take them out too. I have had enough tooth-ache to last me for my lifetime, and I want rest." And it is to be hoped he had it, for he left the room without a stump in his head.

WE have no wish to be unduly severe on the *laches* of our evening contemporary, "Gribble," has just as much right to run a newspaper for the purpose of earning a livelihood as anybody else, and we have no objections whatever to his helping himself to any ordinary items of news from our columns for the benefit of the public. But we should like our respected contemporary to honestly acknowledge the source of any special information borrowed from the *Telegraph*. That is certainly not asking too much, and we submit that in common honesty our contemporary cannot do less. In last night's *China Mail* appears, under the heading "Military Preparations in Canton," half a column of interesting and valuable matter extracted from this journal without the slightest acknowledgment. As we pay liberally for news of this description, we are surely entitled to whatever credit may belong to its publication, when reproduced in other newspapers. If original matter from our columns is worth reproduction it is worth honest acknowledgment. If it is not worth acknowledging it should not be used.

A TRIAL has just been made of an invention which, in the opinion of the German naval and technical authorities who witnessed it, promises to effect an important change in the propulsion of vessels of all classes. The inventor, Dr. Emil Fischer, has applied the principle of hydraulic reaction to the propulsion of ships in a manner which is described by officers of the German Imperial navy like Admirals von Harnack and Werner as simple and effective. It is said to remove all risk of accidents to rudder or machinery, for there need be no rudder and there is scarcely any machinery; to solve the problem of avoiding loss of power through transmission; for there is hardly any transmission; and, finally, to reduce the weight of the set in a minimum, so far as injuries to the machinery are concerned. Admiral Werner explains that the same immediate force that propels the vessel can at a moment's notice be used to pump her so effectively that she would remain afloat with a considerable leak in her bottom, while in case of fire there would be no difficulty in quenching it. The vessel is named the *Hydrocomp*, is 60 metres long by 7 metres broad, drawn to 10 metres, and is throughout constructed of iron. The navigation of the Elbe near Dresden presents many obstacles in the shallows and rapids which occur at frequent intervals. Yet on the river this large vessel, bolted and riveted with only one oscillation, under the simple turning of a lever by the captain on the bridge, commenced its trial trip, stemming the current, and keeping an even course under the picturesque right bank of the river. The only noise audible was the rushing of the water expelled from the tubes, fixed a little above the level of the river and nearly amidships, on both sides of the vessel. Another turning of the lever and the action was reversed. The vessel comes to a dead stop in less than her own length. By the altering use of the levers, the vessel may be turned round on an almost stationary pivot. The captain handles the levers on his bridge, independent of all communication with the engine-room. It is supposed that the invention is soon to be applied on a very large scale.

We are informed by the agents, Messrs. Adamson, Bell & Co., that the steamship *Roslyn*, from Antwerp, left Saigon for this port on the 3rd instant.

A LODGE of Emergency of Victoria, No. 1,000, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zealand Street, on Tuesday evening next, the 11th instant, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely.

WHILE a seaman of the French man-of-war *Tourville* named Fabre Celestin was aloft yesterday, his purse, containing \$2.76, dropped out of his pocket and fell into a cargo boat alongside. When returned to him, he found only six cents in the purse, and had the three boatmen arrested. Captain Thomsett sent them up this morning for a month each with hard labor, for closing on \$2.70 of the contents.

DR. HO CHAN was fined \$10 this morning by Captain Thomsett for neglecting to report the birth of his child after 60 days. The youngster had attained the ripe age of six months before the lynx-eyed hangers-on of the Registrar General's Department discovered that a little one had been born into the medico, and that all due legal requirements had not been fulfilled. A fine of \$15 was imposed on Ng King Tsang, a goldsmith, for neglecting to report changes in the tendency of his house to the Registrar General.

A CHINESE butcher named Lai Ayung, lately returned from Penak, was taken up a narrow lane at Circular Pathway last evening by two pretended friends and robbed of \$299. A third man in the lane, evidently a confederate of the other two, suddenly seized the butcher by the queue, threw him on the ground, and rubbed his eyes with pepper. A fourth fellow cut away his girdle with the money in it. While the man with the pepper was rubbing the condiment in his eyes he scratched his (the butcher's) face and made it bleed. The men ran away. The butcher tried to rub the pepper out of his eyes, and when running after the robbers, one of those who took him up the lane seized hold of his arm and prevented him giving chase. Later on three of the robbers were arrested by Inspector Quincey, who found in the house where they were two revolvers and a lot of cartridges. The thieves, it appears, have recently come from Canton, equipped with 'shooting irons,' &c., to aid them in their nefarious works. The three men in custody were brought before Captain Thomsett this morning, who remanded the case until the 12th inst.

FRANKLIN WARREN KENNEDY (not Franklin Wharry Kennedy as the case paper gave it yesterday), wardmaster of the Civil Hospital, was charged on remand, before Mr. Wodehouse this morning with attempting to commit suicide. The defendant acknowledged the attempt, and being asked by his Worship how he came to do it, said he had no recollection. He said he left the hospital at 1 p.m. on Sunday the 25th ult., and went to see a couple of friends, with whom he spent the afternoon. He then went to the Stag Hotel, intending to have dinner there, but did not know whether he had dinner or not. He had an indistinct recollection of leaving there shortly before 11 p.m. He knew nothing more till he found himself in the female ward of the Civil Hospital about 6 o'clock the following morning. Asked by Mr. Wodehouse how, then, he knew he had attempted to kill himself, he replied that why he did it, or what possessed him to do it, he knew not. He remembered feeling the bullet enter his body, but did not recollect firing off the pistol. Mr. Wodehouse then called the two women belonging to the brother where the occurrence took place, Lina Green and Mary Patterson, whose evidence was substantially the same as our report of the matter published on the 26th ult. The latter, whom Kennedy was in the habit of visiting, said he did not say why he shot himself, but only used the words "I die happy." She herself did not know why he did it. She had known him 10 years; knew him at Shanghai. They had been always good friends, and had had no quarrels. The defendant said he wished to ask Mrs. Patterson whether she had noticed anything peculiar in his character or disposition during the past month, since the arrival of the *Canton*. The witness replied no, but that she had heard him say he was very sorry about his boxes and clothes not having arrived from America. Constable Phelps, who was called into the brotchel, found Kennedy lying back in an easy chair with his coat and waistcoat opened, and his shirt stained with blood all down the front. The pistol, which was loaded, was handed to him by the woman Patterson. Kennedy would appear to have loaded it again after firing the shot. Both Phelps and Sergeant Kemp deposed that Kennedy was considerably under the influence of drink. The former stated that Kennedy said nothing, except asking Mrs. Patterson whether he would die easy. When Phelps asked him why he shot himself he replied:—"That is my business, and has nothing to do with you." While the police were in the brotchel, Kennedy made an attempt to throw up his will, but was only able to get it as far as his lips, to whom it may be said that Kennedy did bequeath my real and personal effects. He also wrote another paper:—"Hongkong, 24/11/83. Dear Gray: I, Sergeant Kemp, depose that when taken to the Civil Hospital, Kennedy told Dr. Marquand that he was not a proper mind when he committed the rash act. As the conclusion of the examination of the witnesses, Kennedy, in a state of deep emotion, said he hoped his worship would take into consideration that he had suffered much for his folly, and had also lost the same character and position in the colony, and that he felt deeply that he was a disgrace to his country. He then said that he was going to Kowloon to practice with Dr. Wharry, but had been attending him, and several doctors had also examined him. The wound was not serious, &c. At this point Mr. Wodehouse remanded the case to Sunday the 8th instant, to be tried and directed by Wharry, to be submitted.

The Hongkong Telegraph.



No. 578.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1883.

SIX DOLLARS.
PER QUARTER.

For Sale.

CHRISTMAS, 1883.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
have received, and have now on view,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
CHRISTMAS DELICACIES,
ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS, AND
FANCY GOODS.

Comprising—
REAL TURTLE SOUP.
SALMON CUTLETS.
KIPPERED SALMON.
HERRINGS A LA SARDINES.
SARDINES AU CITRON.
HERRINGS IN WHITE WINE.
MACKEREL IN WHITE WINE.
FRENCH TRUFFLES.
ASSORTED ENGLISH PATTIES.
PATE DE FOIE GRAS.
TRUFFLED CHICKENS IN JELLY.
FRENCH TINNED LARKS.
ASSORTED FRENCH PATES.
ASPARAGUS.
PETITS POIS.
CHAMPIGNONS.
PUDDING & SULTANA RAISINS.
PEEL FOR MINCEMEAT.
CHRISTMAS HAMS.
CHRISTMAS CAKES.
PLUM PUDDINGS.
RIPE STILTONS.
PORT DU SALUT CHEESE.
GRUYERE CHEESE.
GORGONZOLA CHEESE.
DOUBLE GLOSTER CHEESE.
FRENCH PLUMS.
FRUITS IN NOYEAU AND BRANDY.
CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.
ELVA'S PLUMS.
MUSCATEL RAISINS.
BARCELONA & BRAZIL NUTS.
BEST FRENCH CONFECTIONERY.
BONBONS & DRAGES.
BONBONNIERS FOR XMAS TREES.
FRENCH CHOCOLATES.
NEWEST COSAQUES & CRACKERS.
FRENCH & ENGLISH TOYS.
MECHANICAL TOYS.
ELECTRIC TOYS.
FRENCH & ENGLISH DOLLS.
OUT-DOOR GAMES.
XMAS & NEW YEAR CARDS.
JEWEL CASES.
FANCY PIPES & CIGAR TUBES.
FILLED TRAVELLING BAGS.
WORK BASKETS.
PERFUME CASES.
NEW EMBOSSED STATUARY.
AFTERNOON TEA SERVICES.
TETE-A-TETE SETS.
CHINA FIGURES & VASES.
DUPLIX LAMPS IN NEWEST DESIGNS.
CHILDREN'S ANNUALS.
PRESENTATION BOOKS.
CABINET & SCRAP ALBUMS.
MENU & GUEST CARDS.
OSLERS ARTISTIC CHINA & GLASS-WARE.
FLOWER BRACKETS & BASKETS.
PRETTY TEA & COFFEE SETS.
FLOWER STANDS.
TABLE DECORATIONS, LATEST DESIGNS & SHADES.
A HANDSOME DRAWING ROOM FOUNTAIN.
NEW ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.
COFFEE & TEA SERVICES.
SALAD BOWLS & HELPERS.
EPERGNES.
FLOWER & FRUIT STANDS.
NEW CENTRE PIECES.
DESSERT SETS.
WACHERS ROYAL CHARTER CHAMPAGNE.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN'S GOLD LACK CHAMPAGNE.
KRUG'S PRIVATE CUVÉE CHAMPAGNE.
LEMOINE'S VIN BRUT CHAMPAGNE.
SPARKLING MOSELE.
DRY SHERRIES.
CHOICE BORDEAUX WINES.
AFTER DINNER PORT.
BURGUNDIES.
HOCKS.
LIQUEUR BRANDIES & WHISKIES.
LIQUEURS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1883. [902]

C. L. THEVENIN,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING,
HAS FOR SALE.

A FINE ASSORTMENT
OF
WHITE AND RED
B U R G U N D I E S,
GRAND HERMITAGE,
CHAMBERTIN,
POMMARD,
RICHEBOURG, CHABLIS,
OLD PORT,
SHERRY,
WHISKEY,
COGNAC,
ASSORTED
LIQUORS AND SYRUPS,
PERFUMERY
&c., &c., &c.
Hongkong, 17th October, 1883. [780]

RODERICK DHU WHISKY.
A PURE FINE FAVORITE BLEND, EQUAL IN
BOUTIQUE AND STYLE TO THE
FINEST FRENCH BRANDY.
SOLE AGENT FOR HONGKONG,
C. L. THEVENIN,
Hongkong Hotel Building,
Hongkong, 19th October, 1883. [779]

FOR SALE.
GOOD BORDEAUX CLARET
in Cases of 1 doz. Quarts at... \$3.50
WOLFE SCHEDAM (SCHNAPPS)
in Cases of 12 Bottles at... \$6.00
Also,
Some PRIME HOLLAND Jenever in
Stone Bottles, and some POMERANZEN
BITTERS.
Double Barreled Breech Loading GUNS,
RIFLES, REVOLVERS, CARTRIDGES, and
SHOT, &c., &c., &c.
Very Fresh ITALIAN CONDENSED MILK
in Cases of 4 Doz., at \$4.50 per Case.
F. SCHEFFER,
No. 31 and 33, Pottinger Street,
Hongkong, 16th November, 1883. [762]

Insurances.

THE STRAITS INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
AGENTS of the above Company are
prepared to grant Policies on MARINE RISKS
to all parts of the world at CURRENT RATES.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd November, 1883. [827]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)
The above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS,
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.
HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [106]

YANGTSE INSURANCE
ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 318,235.56

TOTAL CAPITAL (and)
ACCUMULATIONS, 31st
March, 1883.....Tls. 968,235.56

DIRECTORS.
F. D. HITCH, Esq., Chairman.
C. LUCAS, Esq. WM. MEYERINK, Esq.
A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq. G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.
Messrs. BARRING BROTHERS & Co.,
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

Policies granted on MARINE RISKS to all
parts of the World.
Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest
on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the
Underwriting BUSINESS are annually dis-
tributed among all Contributors of Business (whether
Shareholders or not) in proportion to the
premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 25th May, 1883. [83]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED).

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, EQUAL \$331,333.33.
RESERVE FUND.....\$70,858.27.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
LEE SING, Esq. LEE YAT LUI, Esq.
LO YUOK MOON, Esq. CHU CHIK NUNG, Esq.

MANAGER—HO-AMEI.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at
CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1882. [670]

THE Undersigned have been appointed
AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD
of UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [470]

RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
SHIPPING.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [470]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF
CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A SECOND AND FINAL BONUS of Five
per cent. on Contributions and a DIVI-
DEND of EIGHTEEN DOLLARS and TWENTY-
NINE CENTS per SHARE for the year 1882, will
be Payable on MONDAY, the 22nd instant.
Warrants may be had on application at the
Office of the Society on and after that date.
By Order of the Board,
DOUGLAS JONES,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 22nd October, 1883. [794]

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

G. H. MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

QUARTS.....\$22 per Case.
Apply to
MELCHERS & Co.
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1882. [8]

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND
PORTER.

DAVID CORSAIR & SONS'
MERCHANT NAVY
NAVY BOARD
LONG FLAX
CROWN
CANVAS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [460]

WILLIAM SCHMIDT & CO.
GUNMAKERS & AMMUNITION
DEALERS,
BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.

Arms, Ammunitions, and Regulators of
every description.

Arms Repaired, Cleaned, or Converted at
moderate charges.

Sporting Guns and Ammunition always
on hand.

Intimations.

EX S.S. "IRAQUADDY" & "GLENEAGLES."

ROSE & CO.

ARE NOW SHOWING A CHOICE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT

OF

MANTLES, JACKETS, ULSTERS,
DRESS MATERIALS

AND

OTHER GOODS SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON.

ALSO

A NEW DELIVERY OF

FELT AND BEAVER HATS.

ROSE & Co.,

31 AND 33, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 10th November, 1883.

UNDER the heading "Exhibits to the Cork Exhibition, Ireland," "THE CORK

CONSTITUTION, No. 13,025, dated Saturday, July 14th 1883, says:—

MESSRS. TURNBULL JUNR. & SOMERVILLE,

"Valletta, Malta, exhibit in a tastefully arranged case, samples of their famous 'Kaisar-
I-Hind' Cigarettes, and inasmuch as a revolution in the habit of smoking is now setting
in, this exhibit should prove attractive to all lovers of the 'fragrant weed.' Instead of
strong Tobacco, often used in too strong pipes and full flavoured Cigars, the mild
Cigarette is rapidly coming into vogue. Those now on view in the Exhibition are highly
spoken of by the Press, vendors, and smokers."

SOLE AGENCY.

"NOVELTY STORE,"

MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 26th September, 1883. [731]

J. ULLMANN & CO.

42, QUEEN'S ROAD.

ARE NOW SHEWING EX S.S. "IRAQUADDY" AND S.S. "GLENEAGLES."

FIRE PROOF AND COMBINATION SAFES,
STEEL JEWEL BOXES, TELESCOPES,
MARINE AND FIELD GLASSES, BEST MEERSCHAUM

CIGAR AND CIGARETTE HOLDERS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
LEATHER BAGS, FOUL LINEN BAGS, &c.
PARIS MADE GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES.

N E W T O Y S

IN GREAT VARIETY.
A SPECIALITE FOR THE XMAS SEASON.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AT PRICES MODERATE.

ALWAYS ON HAND

A Large Assortment of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES and CHRONOGRAPHS, CLOCKS
of all kinds, BAROMETERS, THERMOMETERS, ANEROIDS,
SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c., &c., &c.

THE BEST MAKERS, AND AT LOW PRICES.

J. ULLMANN & CO.

42, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 28th November, 1883. [849]

MRS. P. SMITH,

BEGS to inform the Community of Hongkong Generally, and Visitors to the Port, that

SHE HAS THIS DAY OPENED

PRIVATE TIFFIN ROOMS,

AT

No. 8 & 9, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE,

WHERE

SHE WILL BE PREPARED TO SUPPLY MEALS & REFRESHMENTS AT ALL HOURS.

The Rooms are large, well ventilated and airy, and the viands supplied will be
of the best description and cooked in the best style.

ATTACHED TO THE

TIFFIN ROOMS

ARE A

BILLIARD ROOM

AND

READING ROOM.

THE LATTER IS WELL SUPPLIED WITH
GERMAN, FRENCH, AMERICAN & LONDON NEWSPAPERS, WRITING MATERIALS,
&c., &c., &c.

N.B.—No Extra Charge for the use of the Reading and Billiard Rooms.
ARRANGEMENTS FOR BOARD AND LODGING can be made by applying to

MRS. P. SMITH,
ON THE PREMISES, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.

Hongkong, 10th October, 1883. [726]

F. VINCENOT

HAS FOR SALE

FENARD'S BUTTER,
DUTCH CHEESE,
SAUCISSON DE LYONS,
PURE OLIVE OIL,
JAMS AND JELLIES,
SEBESTAL BITTERS,
ANGOSTURA BITTERS,
AMER. PICON BITTERS,
FRENCH CIGARS (Petit Bordeaux),
JOB CIGARETTE PAPER,
ABADIE CIGARETTE PAPER,
EAU DE FLEURS D'ORANGERS,
EXTRAIT D'EUCALYPSINTHE.

HONGKONG TIMBER
YARD, WANCHAI.
OREGON PINE SPARS AND LUMBER
ALWAYS ON HAND.
L. MALLORY,
Proprietor.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1883. [501]

G. FALCONER & CO.

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER

MANUFACTURERS

JEWELLERS

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS

CHARTS AND BOOKS

No. 45, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1883. [471]

Amusements.

THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

THE HONGKONG AMATEUR
DRAMATIC CLUB

WILL GIVE
A PERFORMANCE,
ON

FRIDAY,
THE 7TH DECEMBER, 1883,

OF
"THE WEDDING MARCH"
("Le Chapeau de Paille d'Italie").

AN ECCEITRICITY IN THREE ACTS, BY
W. S. GILBERT.

ADMISSION:—\$2, by Tickets only.

Performance to commence at NINE P.M.
punctually.

Seats can be secured and Tickets obtained at
Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s, on and after
WEDNESDAY, the 5th December, 1883, at
7.30 A.M.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1883. [898]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions
from the MORTGAGEE, to Sell by Public
Auction, on

SATURDAY,
the 8th December, 1883, at 3 O'CLOCK P.M.,
at the Premises,

A VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY,
SITUATE IN

THIRD STREET & HIGH STREET,
Victoria, Hongkong.

comprising:—
All that Piece of GROUND registered as
INLAND LOT No. 685, and measuring on
the North 105 feet, on the South 125 feet, on
the East 150 feet and on the West 150 feet,
and containing in the whole 15,750 square
feet, together with the Buildings thereon.
Held for the residue of a term of 999 years at
the annual Crown Rent of \$104.12.

The Property is sold subject to the existing
tenancies thereof.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of
Sale, apply to

CREASY EWENS,
Solicitor for the Mortgagee,

or to
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 27th November, 1883. [884]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

M. J. M. GUEDES has received instruc-
tions to Sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,
the 11th December, 1883, at 2.30 O'CLOCK P.M.,
at the Premises,

A VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY,
Situating in Rozario Street and Bridges Street,
Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong,

Comprising:—
All those Pieces or Parcels of GROUND
Registered in the Land Office as Section A
of INLAND LOT No. 403, the Remaining
Portion of INLAND LOT No. 403 and Sec-
tion C of INLAND LOT No. 400, as the
same Premises are respectively held for the
residues of two several and respective terms
of 999 years and 999 years.

The Property will be offered for sale in the
following lots, viz:—
Lot 1—The Tenement Nos. 78, 80, and 82,
Bridges Street, containing an area of 2,800
square feet or thereabouts.

Lot 2—The Tenement Nos. 6 and 7, Rozario
Street, containing an area of 1,445 square
feet or thereabouts.

Lot 3—The Tenement No. 31, Bridges Street,
containing an area of 609 square feet or
thereabouts.

The Property is sold subject to the existing
lettings thereof respectively.

For Further Particulars of the Property and
Conditions of Sale, apply to

BRERETON, WOTTON, & DEACON,
Solicitors for the Vendors,
35, Queen's Road,
Hongkong,

or to
J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer,
Hongkong.

Hongkong, 25th November, 1883. [890]

Intimations.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO COMPANY.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE BRITISH NORTH BORNEO IMMI-
GRATION OFFICE has been RE-
MOVED to No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
lately occupied by the Pacific Mail Steamship
Company.

FREDERICK RICKARDS,
Hongkong, 30th November, 1883. [892]

Intimation.

SIGNOR ANTONIO CATTANEO, of the
CONSERVATOIRE DE BERGAMO and late of
the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY has
the honor to inform the community that he has
arranged to remain in Hongkong, and will give
lessons in Music, Singing and the Pianoforte.

CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.

Address—Messrs. KELLY & WALSH,
Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 1st March, 1883. [168]

A CARD.

PRIVATE BOARD AND LODGING
can be obtained for
SINGLE GENTLEMEN or MARRIED COUPLES

at

No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.
Next Door to the Temperance Hall.

Terms Moderate.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1883. [552]

T. M. GUEDES.

HOUSE AND LAND BROKER,
AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION

AGENT.

No. 39, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1883. [1]

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE AND
ADELAIDE.

(Calling at PORT DARWIN, and QUEENSLAND
PORTS, and taking through Cargo to NEW
ZEALAND, NEW CALEDONIA,
TASMANIA and Fiji).

THE Eastern and Australian Steamship
Company's Steamer

"MENMUIR."

Captain W. Ellis, will be despatched as
above on FRIDAY, the 14th December, at
FOUR P.M.

Parcels (all of which must be sent to our Office
will be received up to 4 P.M., on the 13th Decem-
ber.

Contents and Value of Packages must be
declared.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 30th November, 1883. [895]

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3-1/2 L. I. L. German Ship

"OTTO,"

Fortmann, Master, will load here for the above
Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1883. [819]

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Hawaiian Bark

"LILLY GRACE,"

Hughes, Master, will load here for the above
Port, and will have quick despatch.

This vessel has good accommodation for cabin
passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 17th November, 1883. [866]

Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.